

H. P. WHITNEY is our authorized canvassing agent for New York city and vicinity, and will receive and forward advertisements for the era and our lower rates.

Advertisers can be seen at his office, No. 22 Spruce street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1856.

ERA: We are still able to supply subscribers with the era from the commencement of the present volume.

RULETICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

We are pleased to learn from the Secretary of the Republican Association of this city, that letters are daily received, announcing the formation of similar associations in various sections of the country, and are particularly rejoiced to learn that one has recently been started in the city of Baltimore, Md.; thus giving evidence that the people are moving in the important work of organizing.

The Association of this city has already provided a small auxiliary to the Republican movement, by the publication and distribution of speeches and documents of various kinds; and we know not how the friends of Freedom will better advance the cause, than by forwarding funds to the Association here, to aid them in carrying on the work.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House tried in vain to elect a Printer, and then adjourned.

General Wilson made a forcible speech on Central American affairs, in the Senate. To be noticed here.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican Party, and the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican leaders, the Convention, organized by the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican Party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

A. P. STONE, of Ohio.

J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass.

DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.

LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of N.Y.

WILLIAM A. WHITING, of Wis.

RUFUS HOSMER, Chairman of the Michigan State Republican Committee.

DETROIT, MI., January, 1856.

As members of the Republican State Committee of Maine, we offer our names to the above call.

EDWARD FENNO.

Then follow the names of all the members of the Committee, which it is not necessary to print.

There is no State Republican organization in Kentucky, but Cassius M. Clay sends us his name, and those of many others of that State, in support of the Call.

As the friends of the Republican movement, especially those in the West, who have been most active in promoting the Convention, do an early notice important, we print the call, with the names of the Chairmen of six of the State Republican Committees. The names of the others will be added so soon as received.

The meeting will be for consultation and preparation. It will recognize the fact that the Republicans constitute a National Party; it will make known, authoritatively, that they intend to appear as such, under their own banner, in the Presidential contest; and it will provide directly or through a National Committee, for a National Republican Convention, to nominate Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Such is the purpose of the call.

ERA: Will the Republican Press please copy?

A GENTLE PROTEST.

BOSTON, MA., Jan. 24, 1856.
To the Editor of the National Era:

I am sorry to find that you will be under the necessity of discontinuing the era, and to all the persons who compose the era, I wish; John. R. Redden, Samuel F. Dike, John C. Jameson, Freeman H. Morse, W. E. Payne, Charles Francis, Benjamin Prescott, John Haynes, George Washington, Henry A. Chandler, H. Donnell, Samuel Swanston, 23, Benjamin F. Emory, John B. Swanton.

One has deceased, and quite a number who had been connected with it, have now so much put it in paper as to have known of its existence, and those of many others of that kind, including the New York Daily Tribune. I consider it prudent also to stop with the others.

Truly yours, J. B. SWANTON.

According to our rule, no paper is continued to a subscriber, after his subscription closes, unless he order it to be renewed, and pay for it. Subscribers are at liberty to renew or not, as they see proper, and we never dream of complaining, or even asking a reason. Clubs sometimes fail to renew, but that is their lookout, not ours. It requires no apology, no explanation. Mr. Swanton, being aware of all this, has had a special object in writing his first letter, and we have done the same for the Republicans; but my friends have told me that they are to be controlled by the Know Nothing Order, and shall insist upon them, we make no more than to let them follow their own inclination.

This letter is a kind of protest against our course, signed by himself and some dozen of his friends; and it is no more than respectful to them to enter their names "on the journal."

We hope that they may live to learn, and to grow liberal. If they think they can advance the Anti-Slavery cause by hanging it as an appendage to Know Nothingism, we are sorry for them, but let them follow their own inclination.

This is the better. We have our own opinions with regard to the policy of Anti-Slavery men, and shall insist upon them, we make no more than to let them follow their own inclination.

The real Republicans of the country intend to be there in sufficient force to take care of the cause suffer no detriment.

On our first page, for example, we publish a list of delegates from New York, two from each district, and hold up to the world, that the delegates to the Anti-Slavery Convention, if not to the whole Anti-Slavery cause, are to be controlled in a gentle way for our convenience.

But the proceedings of the body of his supporters after that, in forming a coalition in a common cause with National Know Nothingism, cannot be justified by Principle or Policy.

We call upon the Republicans of the country to look to themselves for counsel. Let the French Convention repeat all preparations to temporize or compromise with Know Nothingism. With our associates in 1844, we took the responsibility of defeating Henry Clay, and at all times have been willing to take the responsibility of not choosing between evils.

This course we shall continue to pursue, with men who have been Whigs, Democrats, Know Nothings, by party ties, or who confine such as sentiment, we are willing to act, in one

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Tuesday, February 5, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Clayton introduced a resolution appropriating money for the purchase of two hundred cords of wood, to be distributed among the suffering poor in Washington, the money to be taken from the cotton fund.

Motion, Hunter and Toombs regarded it as a perversion of said fund.

Mr. Clay moved an amendment, that the wood be paid out of the per diem of the members voting for the resolution.

Mr. Toombs, preferring to his own alinement, moved an amendment, that the wood be paid for from the per diem of the members voting for the resolution.

Mr. Clayton had hoped the Senators would individually contribute to the relief of the poor; and on his motion, the resolution was tabled by seven majority.

Mr. Wadsworth moved a bill concerning the house rent at San Francisco, and authorizing the issue of a new gold coin.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order—the Central American question.

Mr. Felt, of Vermont, maintained that the honor of this country, no less than its interest, demanded that we should insist that England should fulfill her treaty stipulations; and the idea of the loss of the properties of that Government and all others in the United States, was not to be thought of for a moment.

He proposed a direct Congressional declaration of our construction of the treaty, and our purpose to enforce it, and to insist upon its fulfillment.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Mr. W. F. Foote, of Connecticut, \$1,000, to be expended in aid of the poor in Liberia.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Mr. W. F. Foote, of Connecticut, \$1,000, to be expended in aid of the poor in Liberia.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, objected to the resolution altogether.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution, the adoption of which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That Oran Follett, of Columbus, Ohio, and he be hereby elected Public Printer, of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Mr. Campbell, of Virginia, raised the question, that the House could not decide by resolution.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Illinois, moved that the House adjourn, which motion was agreed to, yeas 96, nays 34.

And at a quarter past three o'clock the House adjourned.

Quinton, Rivers, Rufus, Read, Sandige, Savage, Scott, Segars, Shober, Smith, of South Carolina, Sneed, Spangler, Stover, Sumner, Talbot, Taylor, Thorston, Tripp, Vail, Walker, Warren, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, and Wright of Tennessee.

The Speaker accordingly declared Robert Morris Postmaster of the House for the Thirty-fourth Congress, and administered to him the oath of office.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved that the House of Representatives be adjourned, until otherwise ordered.

Under the rule of the previous question, the motion of Mr. Clingman was then agreed to.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Mr. W. F. Foote, of Connecticut, \$1,000, to be expended in aid of the poor in Liberia.

Mr. Wadsworth had hoped the Senators would individually contribute to the relief of the poor; and on his motion, the resolution was tabled by seven majority.

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And at a quarter past three o'clock the House adjourned.

Wednesday, February 6, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Clayton joined a resolution authorizing the Senate to appropriate the amount necessary to ascertain, without delay, the cost of want of fuel, and appropriating \$1,500 for the relief of the poor.

The resolution, after some debate, was amended, so as to place the appropriation in the hands of the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington, instead of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, for disbursement.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, laid open, and Messrs. Atkinson and Pease supported, the resolution.

The Speaker then adjourned.

The question was then adopted—yeas 25, nays 21, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate appropriate the sum of \$1,500 for the relief of the poor.

The previous question was then seconded, and, under the operation thereof, the resolution was agreed to—yeas 103, nays 95.

The Speaker then declared Adam J. Glessner, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, for the present, and administered to him the oath of office.

Petitions were then presented and bills introduced.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Speaker stated, as the first business in order, the resolution of Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, declaring Adam J. Glessner, of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for the present, and the Speaker, and administered to him the oath of office.

The resolution was then seconded, and, under the operation thereof, the resolution was agreed to—yeas 103, nays 95.

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The previous question was then seconded, and, under the operation thereof, the resolution was agreed to—yeas 103, nays 95.

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